

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

This Document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 793 and 794, of the U.S. Code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibited.

SECRET

25X1

COUNTRY Hungary

REPORT NO.

25X1

SUBJECT Deportation Procedure

DATE DISTR. 1 July 1953

25X1

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE OF INFO. REQUIREMENT NO.

25X1

PLACE ACQUIRED

REFERENCES

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

25X1

1. Deportations began in force in Hungary in May 1951. Notices of expulsions were sent to people via policemen from the office of the Ministry of Interior. These documents had on them the letterhead of the Ministry of Interior, the name of the head of the family, the charge (in one word), place to be sent, an illegible signature and the office seal. Charges consisted mainly of being a capitalist, ex-Hungarian Army officer, factory owner, etc. Many times the people filed appeals to the Ministry denying the charges, but few received cancellations of the orders.
2. Expulsion orders were usually delivered between four and six AM with instructions to be ready to leave by midnight of that day. The recipients were allowed to move as much of their personal belongings as would fit on a five-ton truck. The truck was supplied by the Government, but the people placed their furniture with their neighbors and friends, hoping that they would be allowed to return shortly. Friends and relatives helped with the packing and moving. Collections of money and clothing were taken up by people left behind and forwarded to persons previously expelled.
3. In September 1951 the deportations seemed to stop, but in the Spring of 1952 they started again. They seemed to be fewer in number, but the regulations had been changed and people were allowed only two hours to pack and could take only 50 kg. of personal belongings with them. An additional charge was used after 1952 -- anti-democratic behavior. The delivering policeman remained in the house until the people were ready to leave. Many friends and neighbors tried to intervene, but they were seldom successful.

SECRET

STATE	#X	ARMY	#X	NAVY	#X	AIR	#X	FBI	AEC								
-------	----	------	----	------	----	-----	----	-----	-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X", Field Distribution By "#".)

25X1

SECRET

25X1

25X1

-2-

4. People receiving these orders often requested changes of designation to be nearer some relatives or friends, but the requests were denied. When requesting a change of destination the people submitted affidavits to the effect that there would be no hardship in obtaining housing or lodging in the new location. These affidavits were obtained from the local Area Council and forwarded to the Ministry of Interior. The requests were usually rejected and the people were forced to go where the orders directed.

25X1

25X1

25X1

SECRET